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immunities and the duties of a citizen rest alike on the laws of conscience, and that all questions respecting their extent must be settled by an appeal to this moral code, is a task for the highest abilities and the utmost strength of moral character, but which the state of the times loudly requires to be performed. The work must be executed, moreover, in the spirit and with the views, — not of a mere statesman, seeking to justify on abstract grounds a course first marked out by considerations of political expediency, — nor of a mere lawyer, endeavouring to reconcile his regard for precedents and positive institutions with a reverence for lasting truth and justice, — but of a rigid and philosophical moralist, not unacquainted with the magnitude and importance of the interests which he undertakes to discuss, but unflinching in his resolve to direct them by his own convictions of right.

From a very hurried survey of Dr. Lieber's work, — all that could be afforded to it, from the lateness of the publication, — we are not prepared to say how far he has answered the expectations excited by the title. But from his ceaseless activity as a literary man, his high reputation, and the known bent of his studies, for some time, to subjects kindred with general politics, we cannot doubt, that his book will fully answer the end proposed. The present publication, though it is called Part First, and will be followed by another volume, yet forms a whole by itself. It is divided into two books, of which the one treats of “*Ethics, General and Political*,” and the other, entitled, “*The State*,” is occupied with a discussion of the fundamental questions pertaining to civil government. A mere glance at the table of contents shows, that the topics discussed are somewhat multifarious, and the work, if deficient in any respects, will probably be found wanting in compactness and systematic arrangement. We hope to find room in our next number, for a more extended notice of it, and an examination of the writer's theories and opinions.

7. — *Records of Travel*. Boston. Otis, Broaders, & Co. 1838. 12mo. pp. 180.

THIS unpretending little volume contains a series of extracts from a private journal, kept during a voyage round the Mediterranean. It is written in a pure style, and narrates, in an agreeable manner, the incidents of travel, which befell the author in those classic and venerable regions. The descriptive passages show an eye trained to the observation of scenery

in nature, and a hand skilled in delineating the impressions made by natural scenery on the mind. There is no attempt to collect and impart novelties in the way of information, or to throw new light on scenes of ancient historic renown. We have no elaborate descriptions of the remains of ancient art, or the miracles of modern ; we have no attempts at philosophical analysis of national character ; no disquisition on literature ; and few sketches of manners. But we are entertained with a lively succession of adventures, told in an easy way, like that of an intelligent traveller, amusing his friends, after his return, by the domestic fireside.

8. — *General History of Civilization in Europe, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. Translated from the French of M. GUIZOT, Professor of History to "La Faculté des Lettres" of Paris, and Minister of Public Instruction. First American from the second English Edition. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 346.*

WE rejoice to see an English translation, respectably executed, of Guizot's lectures on the "History of Civilization in Europe." We know not who the translator is ; but, from the circumstance that his Preface is dated at Oxford, presume that he is among the scholars attached to that University, who, by the attention they have recently paid to French and German letters, as evinced by numerous translations, and works partly original and partly compiled, seem no longer inclined to keep the literature and scholarship of England so exclusively insular, as they have been in former times. Thanks are particularly due to them, and their brethren at Cambridge, for introducing to their countrymen the historical works of Niebuhr, Müller, and other eminent scholars on the continent. On this side of the Atlantic, we are slowly profiting from their labors by the reprints that are occasionally issued. The work now before us amply deserved its presentation to the English and American people. Its author, as is well known, was associated with Cousin and Villemain in delivering courses of lectures at Paris, during several successive years. Their merit attracted crowded audiences, while, to gratify the curiosity of those who were not able to attend, the lectures were published weekly from the notes of stenographers. They were, however, revised by the authors previous to publication, and may